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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/03934 (22) International Filing Date: 16 February 2000 (16.02.00) (30) Priority Data: 60/120,117 16 February 1999 (16.02.99) US 60/134,968 20 May 1999 (20.05.99) US (71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US). (72) Inventors: CHILDS, Stephen, Lee; 4008 Ebenezer Road, Cincinnati, OH 45248 (US). BURNS, Anthony, James; 7564 Kirkwood Drive, West Chester, OH 45069 (US). CORONA, Alessandro, III; 3803 Spring Mill Way, Maineville, OH 45039 (US). (74) Agents: REED, T., David et al.; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217-1087 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), DM, EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: DRYER-ACTIVATED FABRIC CONDITIONING ARTICLES WITH IMPROVED SUBSTRATE		
(57) Abstract <p>Non-woven fabrics prepared from fibers having two different deniers useful as substrates in the preparation of dryer-activated fabric conditioning articles. By combining lower denier fibers with higher denier fibers, a substrate is produced that has the tensile strength similar to that of the lower denier substrate combined with the thickness and coating capacity similar to that of the higher denier substrate. Articles comprising said substrates contain: (A) at least about 5 % fabric conditioning composition comprising fabric conditioning active; and (B) said substrate.</p>		

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DRYER-ACTIVATED FABRIC CONDITIONING ARTICLES WITH IMPROVED SUBSTRATE

10

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an improvement in dryer activated, e.g., dryer-added, fabric treatment (conditioning) products (articles). These products are prepared by attaching conditioning compositions to a substrate, especially a non-woven fabric, e.g., spun bonded polyester, substrate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to dryer-activated fabric treatment/conditioning articles comprising improved non-woven, e.g., spun bonded polyester substrates for use in an automatic clothes dryer and to the said substrates. These articles comprise:

(A) at least about 5%, preferably from about 10% to about 95%, more preferably from about 40% to about 90%, and even more preferably from about 50% to about 85%, of fabric treatment/conditioning composition comprising fabric treatment/conditioning active and

(B) a non-woven fabric, preferably polyester and/or nylon, more preferably polyester, substrate prepared from fibers having at least two different deniers that differ in denier by at least about 2, preferably by at least about 4, the fiber deniers being from about 2, preferably from about 4 to about 16 with at least one fiber having a denier equal to, or below, about 8, preferably below about 6, and at least one other fiber having a denier of at least about 8, preferably at least about 10, said fibers preferably being bonded, e.g., by melting or adhesive, to provide increased strength, said substrate having a basis weight of from about 0.35 oz/yd² to about 0.75 oz/yd², preferably from about 0.45 oz/yd² to about 0.65 oz/yd², more preferably from about 0.50 oz/yd² to about 0.64 oz/yd², and a thickness of from about 0.16 mm to about 0.38 mm, preferably from about 0.20 mm to about 0.35 mm, more preferably from about 0.21 mm to about 0.30 mm, and preferably a modulus of elasticity in the machine direction and cross direction as described hereinafter, of from about 1.5 to 5.5, preferably from about 2.0 to 5.0 more preferably from about 2.0 to 4.5 in the machine direction, and 1.5 to 3.5 in the cross direction, preferably a tensile strength of at least about 3 lbs/in² in both the cross direction and the machine direction,

5 preferably from about 3.5 to about 7.0 lbs/in² in the cross direction and from about 5.0 to about 10 lbs/in² in the machine direction, said polyester and/or nylon having the ability to hold more fabric conditioning composition as compared to conventional substrates of this type.

10 Substrates of lower denier, for example 6 denier or below, tend to have a higher tensile strength but lower thickness and coating capacity. Substrates of a higher denier, for example 10 denier or higher, tend to have a greater thickness and coating capacity but do not have the tensile strength required for processing. By combining the lower denier fibers with the higher denier fibers, a substrate is produced that has the tensile strength of the lower denier combined with the thickness and coating capacity of the higher denier
15 substrate.

The amount of (A) present is at least sufficient to provide a modification in, preferably improved, fabric characteristics.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention relates to improved substrates for dryer-added fabric treatment/conditioning and to articles comprising said substrates with improved ability to hold, e.g., fabric treatment/conditioner composition for use in an automatic clothes dryer. This improved ability to hold fabric conditioner compositions is defined as coating capacity and is equal to the grams of conditioner per unit area of substrate. It has been found that substrates prepared from fiber having a denier of 8 or more, can be formed that
25 have increased coating capacity due to increased substrate thickness when compared with substrate made from small denier fibers at the same fabric basis weight. However, as the denier of the fiber is increased, the strength of the fabric is compromised as less fibers are available at the same fabric basis weight. It has now been found that preparing the substrate by, e.g., layering for example a 4 or a 6 denier fiber on the outside of at least one
30 side of a substrate made of a higher denier fiber delivers acceptable strength characteristics. Thus, one can achieve the coating capacity of the higher denier fiber while maintaining the strength of the lower denier fiber.

For example, forming a substrate by laying down a continuous 12 denier fiber, at the same basis weight as a common 4 denier fiber provides a substrate with an increased
35 thickness of about 27% and consequently a higher coating capacity. This thickness combined with the layering on the surface of a 4 denier fiber provides an increased coating capacity of about 30% while delivering a significant improvement in fabric strength over a fabric with the same basis weight made from 12 denier fiber only. The fibers can also be laid down to intermingle by using, e.g., weaving techniques; entangling
40 fibers, etc.

5 The improved articles herein comprise:

(A) at least about 5%, preferably from about 10% to about 95%, more preferably from about 40% to about 90%, and even more preferably from about 50% to about 85%, of fabric conditioning composition comprising fabric conditioning active; and

10 (B) non-woven, preferably a polyester or nylon, more preferably polyester, fabric substrate prepared from fibers having at least two different deniers that differ in denier by at least about 2, preferably by at least about 4, the fiber deniers being from about 2, preferably from about 4 to about 16 with at least one fiber having a denier equal to, or below, about 8, preferably below about 6, and at least one other fiber having a denier of at least about 8, preferably at least about 10, said substrate having a basis weight of from
15 about 0.35 oz/yd² to about 0.75 oz/yd², preferably from about 0.45 oz/yd² to about 0.65 oz/yd², more preferably from about 0.50 oz/yd² to about 0.64 oz/yd², and a thickness of from about 0.16 mm to about 0.38 mm, preferably from about 0.2 mm to about 0.35 mm, more preferably from about 0.21 mm to about 0.3 mm, and a modulus of elasticity in the machine direction and cross direction as described hereinafter, of from about 1.5 to 5.5,
20 preferably from about 2.0 to 5.0 more preferably from about 2.0 to 4.5 in the machine direction and 1.5 to 3.5 in the cross direction, preferably a tensile strength of at least about 3 lbs/in² in both the cross direction and the machine direction, preferably from about 3.5 to about 7.0 lbs/in² in the cross direction and from about 5 to about 10 lbs/in² in the machine direction, said polyester and/or nylon having the ability to hold more fabric
25 conditioning composition as compared to conventional substrates of this type. Furthermore, the multi-denier fabric is significantly stronger than the large single denier substrate at the same basis weight.

The fabrics are typically prepared as spun-bonded fabrics by laying thin layer(s) of fiber(s) in a random pattern on a moving foraminous belt and then applying heat to melt at
30 least a portion of the surfaces of the fibers and applying heat and pressure to fuse the adjacent fibers to each other at their intersections. The amount of heat and pressure is adjusted to provide the desired bonding. When making the multi-denier substrate, the filaments, each of which typically forms one layer, are preferably applied to the foraminous belt in separate stages such as 25% by weight of 6 denier fiber followed by
35 25% by weight of 12 denier fiber, 25% by weight of 12 denier fiber, and finally 25% by weight of 6 denier fiber, creating a "sandwich" of 6/12/12/6 denier fibers as the substrate. The percentage of various deniers as well as the order of application of the deniers may be changed to produce variations in substrate physical properties such as substrate thickness and strength. Different flexibility characteristics can be achieved by using different
40 denier fibers. An interior layer of a higher denier usually results in a stiffer substrate and

5 an interior layer of a smaller denier fiber normally results in a more flexible substrate. In all instances, the preferred denier fiber on one, or preferably both, outside layers, is a lower denier for better, preferably improved, fabric feel. In general, each layer formed by using a different denier fiber preferably has about the same basis weight for each unit
10 length of fiber, or any variation, the fiber in each layer is usually applied in a different part of the process in sequential stages starting from the bottom and working up to the top.

Similar substrate property benefits using the multi-denier fiber approach can be achieved using carded staple fibers made of, e.g. rayon and polyester, alone or in
15 combination with filament fibers.

A typical process for bonding the fibers in the web is known as area bonding. Other means of bonding multi-denier fibers to obtain the similar improvements in substrate properties include, but are not limited to, point bonding, hydroentanglement, and/or chemical binding.

20

Usage

The articles of this invention can be used for imparting the fabric treatment composition to fabric (clothes) to provide, but not limited to, softening and/or antistatic effects to fabric in an automatic laundry dryer. Generally, the method of using the articles of the
25 present invention comprises: commingling pieces of damp fabric by tumbling said fabric under heat in an automatic clothes dryer with an article comprising an effective amount of composition (A). The fabric treatment composition preferably should have a melting point greater than about 35°C and be flowable at dryer operating temperature. However, any type of material can be included in the substrate and applied to the fabric so long as it
30 can be retained and distributed to fabrics in the dryer. Suitable fabric treatment/conditioning compositions are disclosed in: U.S. Patent: 5,234,610, issued August 10, 1993, entitled "Treatment of fabric with perfume/cyclodextrin complexes", by Gardlik, John M.; Trinh, Toan; and Banks, Todd J. and related U.S. Pats. 5,094,761 and 5,102,564; U. S. Pat. 4,818,569, issued April 4, 1989, entitled "Articles and methods for
35 treating fabrics in clothes dryer", by Trinh, Toan; Gosselink, Eugene P.; and Rattinger, Gail B. and related U.S. Pat. 4,764,289; U.S. Pat. 5,681,806, issued Oct. 28, 1997, entitled "Dryer-activated fabric conditioning compositions containing uncomplexed cyclodextrin", by Trinh, Toan and Tordil, Helen Bernardo and related U.S. Pats. 5,775,408 and 5,783,552; U. S. Pat. 5,384,186, issued Jan. 24, 1995, entitled "Non-
40 destructive carriers for cyclodextrin complexes", by Trinh, Toan and related U.S. Pats.

5 5,139,687; 5,246,611; and 5,139,687; U. S. Pat. 5,476,599, issued Dec. 19, 1995, entitled
 “Dryer-activated fabric conditioning and antistatic compositions containing biodegradable
 compounds having unsaturation”, by Rusche, John R.; Hartman, Frederick A.; Sivik,
 Mark R.; Bacon, Dennis R.; and Trinh, Toan; U.S. Pat. 5,474,691, issued Dec. 12, 1995,
 10 entitled “Dryer-added fabric treatment article of manufacture containing antioxidant and
 sunscreen compounds for sun fade protection of fabrics”, by Severns, John C., and related
 U.S. Pat. 5,733,855; U.S. Pat. 5,578,234, issued Nov. 26, 1996, entitled “Dryer-activated
 fabric conditioning compositions containing unsaturated fatty acid”, by Corona, III,
 Alessandro; Palmer, Clyde D., and Rusche, John R.; U.S. Pat. 5,376,287, issued Dec. 27,
 1994, entitled “Dryer-activated fabric conditioning compositions containing
 15 ethoxylated/propoxylated sugar derivatives”, by Borchert, Sr., Thomas A.; Corona, III,
 Alessandro; Sturdivant, Willis A.; Sung, Stephanie L.; and Wojcik, David M.; U.S. Pat.
 4,000,340, issued Dec. 28, 1976, entitled “Clothes dryer additive containing crisping
 agents”, by Murphy, Alan Pearce; and Habermehl, III, Fred Martin; U. S. Pat. 5,559,088,
 issued Sep. 24, 1996, entitled “Dryer-activated fabric conditioning and antistatic
 20 compositions with improved perfume longevity”, by Severns, John C.; Sivik, Mark R.;
 Hartman, Frederick A.; Denuette, Hugo R. G.; Costa, Jill B.; and Chung, Alex H. and
 related U.S. Pat. 5,830,835; U.S. Pat. 5,716,918, issued Feb. 10, 1998, entitled “Sulfonate
 perfumes for dryer-activated fabric conditioning and antistatic compositions”, by Sivik,
 Mark Robert and Hartman, Frederick Anthony; U. S. Pat. 5,562,847, issued Oct. 8, 1996,
 25 entitled “Dryer-activated fabric conditioning and antistatic compositions with improved
 perfume longevity”, by Waite, Scott W.; Severns, John C.; and Sivik, Mark R.; all of said
 patents being incorporated herein by reference. The present invention primarily
 relates to an improved non-woven fabric that is particularly desirable for use as a
 substrate for improved dryer-activated fabric conditioner articles that have improved
 30 acceptability to the consumer.

All percentages, ratios, and parts herein, in the Specification, Examples, and
 Claims, are by weight and are approximations unless otherwise stated. All references
 referred to herein are incorporated by reference.

The following are nonlimiting examples of the instant articles, methods, and
 35 compositions of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 1

<u>Components</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
Ditallowdimethylammonium methylsulfate	21.04
Stearyl dimethylamine Stearic Acid	
40 Salt*	32.83
Perfume/Cyclodextrin Complex	19.36

5	Clay**	3.79
	Perfume	1.56
	Sodium C ₁₂ Alkylbenzene Sulfonate	0.38
	Sorbitan Monostearate	21.04
		100.0

10 *1:2 ratio of stearyl dimethylamine:triple-pressed stearic acid.

 **Calcium bentonite clay, Bentolite L, sold by Southern Clay
Products, or Gelwhite GP clay.

PREPARATION OF THE SUBSTRATE

15 The substrate is prepared in a conventional manner with the changes being in the
bonding temperature (from about 237°C to about 230°C) and the consolidating pressures
(from about 40 psig to about 0 psig for the nip roll and from about 10 psig to about 4.5
psig for the consolidation roll steam pressure) and denier from 4dpf to 12dpf. When
making the multi-denier substrate, the total number of filaments to be applied to the
foraminous belt are applied in various stages such as 25% 6 denier followed by 25% 12
20 denier, 25% 12 denier, and finally 25% 6 denier creating a sandwich of 6/12/12/6 denier
substrate. The percentage of various deniers as well as the order of application of the
deniers can be changed to produce variations in substrate physical properties such as
substrate thickness or sheet feel.

Type	Units	A	B	C	D	E	F
Denier	gms/900 0 meter	6	12	12	6/12/12/6	6/12/12/6	4/12/12/4
Basis Weight	oz/yard ²	0.53	0.54	0.56	0.52	0.58	0.56
Coating Capacity	gms/inc hes ²	0.032	0.040	0.040	0.046	0.050	0.046 (estimate)
Thickness	inches	0.0073	0.0099	0.0100	0.0086	0.0092	0.0086
Tensile Strength Cross Direction	pounds per linear inch	6.2	3.6	3.4	4.2	5.8	5.0
Tensile Strength Machine Direction	pounds per linear inch	9.0	5.5	5.7	6.7	8.5	7.5
Modulus	n/a	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.1

Cross Direction							
Modulus Machine Direction	n/a	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.7

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PREPARATION OF FABRIC CONDITIONING SHEETS

The coating mixture is applied to the said improved substrate sheets (22.86 cm. by 22.86 cm., about 523 sq. cm., having a substrate weight of about 1 gm). The substrate sheets are comprised of about 6 and about 12 denier spun bonded polyester in the 6:12:12:6 sandwich or of about 4 and about 12 denier spun bonded polyester in the 4:12:12:4 sandwich described above. The molten fabric conditioning composition is applied with an impregnation head to the surface of the substrate and the impregnated sheet is drawn between two heated rollers to impregnate the substrate and remove excess conditioning composition. The composition is applied in an amount of about 2.4 to 4.1 grams per sheet.

5

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Non-woven fabric prepared from at least two different fibers having deniers of from about 2 to about 16, with the smaller and larger denier fibers having a difference in denier of at least about 2, said substrate having a basis weight of from about 0.5 oz/yd² to
10 about 0.64 oz/yd², a thickness of from about 0.16 mm to about 0.38 mm, to provide a fabric having improved void volume without reduced strength.
2. The non-woven fabric of Claim 1 wherein the two different fibers have deniers of from about 4 to about 16.
- 15 3. The non-woven fabric of Claim 1 wherein said fibers are selected from the group consisting of: nylon, polyester, and mixtures thereof.
4. The non-woven fabric of Claim 3 wherein said fabric is spun-bonded.
- 20 5. The non-woven fabric of Claim 4 wherein said fibers are polyester.
6. The non-woven fabric of Claim 3 wherein said fibers are nylon and said fabric is point bonded.
- 25 7. The non-woven fabric of Claim 1 wherein said smaller fibers are in at least one layer on the outside of a layer formed by said larger fibers.
8. A dryer-activated fabric conditioning article comprising:
30 at least about 5% of fabric conditioning composition comprising fabric conditioning active; and
as a substrate, the non-woven fabric of Claim 1.
9. The dryer-activated fabric conditioning article of Claim 8 wherein said non-woven
35 fabric is polyester non-woven fabric substrate.

5

10. The article of Claim 9 wherein said fibers have deniers that differ by at least about 4 denier.

11. The article of Claim 10 wherein said fibers have deniers of about 6 and about 12.

10

12. The article of Claim 11 wherein, there is from about 50% to about 80% of (A).

13. The article of Claim 12 wherein said substrate has a thickness of from about 0.2 mm to about 0.35 mm and a tensile strength of at least about 3 lbs/in² in both the cross
15 direction and the machine direction.

14. A dryer-activated fabric conditioning article comprising:

from about 50% to about 85% of fabric conditioning composition
comprising fabric conditioning active; and a polyester non-woven fabric substrate
20 prepared from two different polyester fibers having deniers of from about 4 to about 8 and
from about 8 to about 16 respectively, the difference in deniers being at least about 4 and
both outside surfaces being formed from the lower denier fiber, said substrate having a
basis weight of from about 0.5 oz/yd² to about 0.64 oz/yd², a thickness of from about 0.21
mm to about 0.3 mm and a tensile strength of at least about 3.5 to about 7 lbs/in² in the
25 cross direction and from about 5 to about 10 lbs/in² in the machine direction and said
substrate having improved void volume, while maintaining essentially the tensile strength
of the lesser denier substrate.

15. The article of Claim 16 wherein, component (B) is prepared from fibers, at least
30 one having a denier of 3 to about 7, and at least one having a denier of from about 10 to
about 13.

16. The process of using the article of Claim 16 in an automatic laundry dryer to
condition fabrics.

35

5 17. The process of using the article of Claim 8 in an automatic laundry dryer to condition fabrics.

18. A non-woven fabric substrate having superior properties for use in preparing an article for conditioning fabrics in an automatic clothes dryer, said substrate being prepared
10 from at least two different fibers selected from the group consisting of polyester fibers, nylon fibers, and mixtures thereof, said fibers having deniers of from 2 to about 16, with the fibers comprising at least two fibers with smaller and larger deniers said fibers having a difference in denier of at least about 2, and said substrate having a basis weight of from
15 mm, to provide a substrate having improved void volume and essentially equivalent strength as compared to a similar substrate prepared from the smaller denier fiber.

19. The substrate of Claim 20 wherein the smaller denier fiber is in at least one layer on the outside of said substrate.
20

20. The substrate of Claim 21 wherein said substrate is formed from polyester fibers.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I. International Application No

PCT/US 00/03934

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 D04H3/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 D04H C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	WO 00 15891 A (CEREX ADVANCED FABRICS LP) 23 March 2000 (2000-03-23) page 1, line 26 -page 8, line 5; claims 1-3,11-16; table 1	1-6, 18
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A		2, 9, 10, 20
A	US 5 470 492 A (CHILDS, ROBERTSON, CORONA, RUSS) 28 November 1995 (1995-11-28) claims	1-5, 8, 9, 11-18, 20
A	WO 97 41205 A (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMP) 6 November 1997 (1997-11-06) claims	1-5, 8, 9, 11-18, 20
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

ational Application No
PCT/US 00/03934

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	US 5 283 106 A (SEILER, HEIDEL) 1 February 1994 (1994-02-01) the whole document ---	1-7, 9-11, 15, 18-20
A	US 5 820 645 A (WILLIAM MURPHY) 13 October 1998 (1998-10-13) column 4, line 22-67; figures 1,2; examples ---	1-7, 9-11, 15, 18-20
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 00/03934

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